

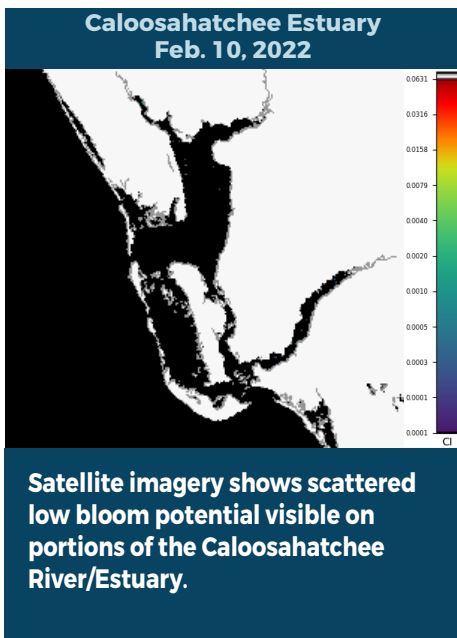


BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

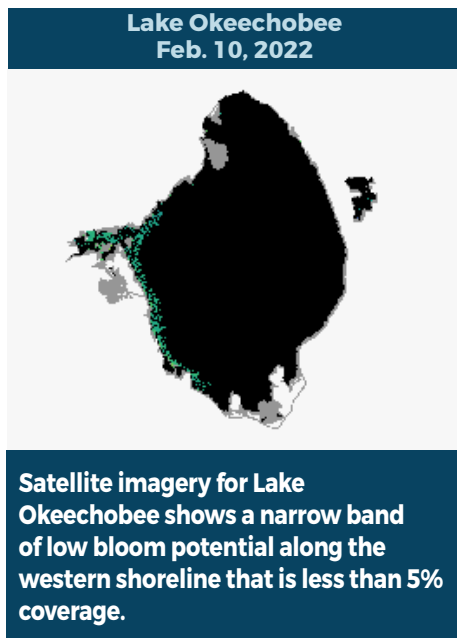
REPORTING FEB. 4 - 10, 2022

Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover.

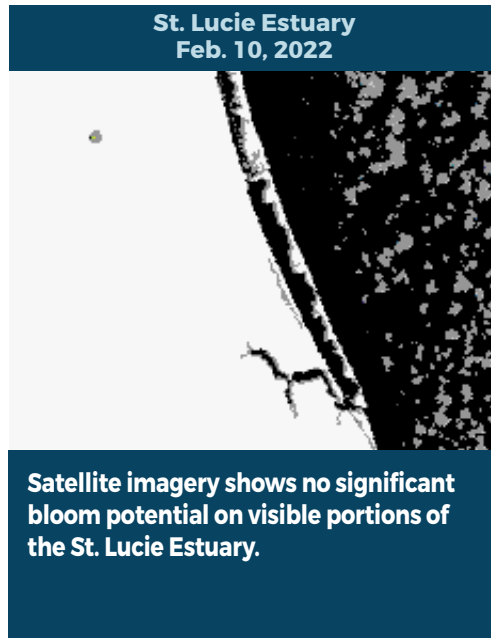
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range. Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to rapidly changing environmental conditions or satellite inconsistencies (i.e., wind, rain, temperature or stage).



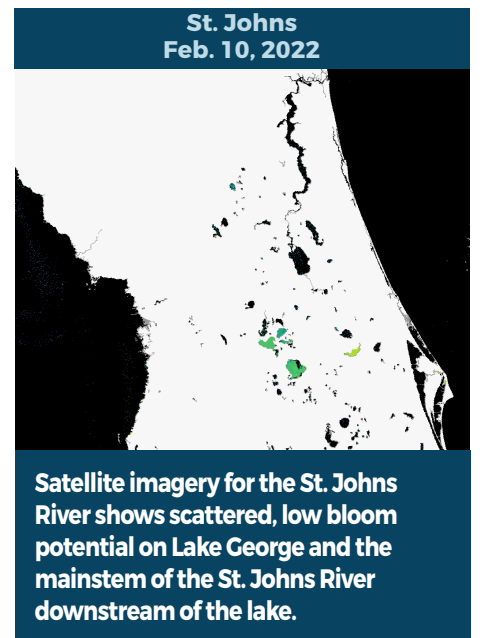
Satellite imagery shows scattered low bloom potential visible on portions of the Caloosahatchee River/Estuary.



Satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee shows a narrow band of low bloom potential along the western shoreline that is less than 5% coverage.



Satellite imagery shows no significant bloom potential on visible portions of the St. Lucie Estuary.



Satellite imagery for the St. Johns River shows scattered, low bloom potential on Lake George and the mainstem of the St. Johns River downstream of the lake.

SUMMARY

There were 21 reported site visits in the past seven days, with 21 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at two of the sites.

On 2/7, South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) staff collected a sample from the **C43 Canal upstream from the S77 Structure, Lake Okeechobee - S308C Structure** and **C44 Canal - S308C Structure**. The **C43 Canal upstream from the S77 Structure** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa*. Neither the **Lake Okeechobee - S308C Structure** or the **C44 Canal - S308C Structure** samples had a dominant algal taxon. No cyanotoxins were detected in any of the samples.

On 2/7, Lee County staff collected samples at **Caloosahatchee River - Alva Boat Ramp** and **Caloosahatchee River - Davis Boat Ramp**. The **Caloosahatchee River - Alva Boat Ramp** sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected. The **Caloosahatchee River - Davis Boat Ramp** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and no cyanotoxins were detected.

On 2/8 - 2/9, SFWMD staff collected eight routine monitoring sample on **Lake Okeechobee** at stations **KISSRO.0, LZ2, LO05, POLESOUT, CLV10A, PALMOUT, LZ30** and **RITTAE2**. Visible algal bloom conditions were not observed at any of the **Lake Okeechobee** stations. The **PALMOUT** samples were co-dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and *Pseudanabaena limnetica*. The **L005** sample was dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii*. None of the other **Lake Okeechobee** station samples had a dominant algal taxon. No cyanotoxins were detected in at any of the **Lake Okeechobee** stations.

On 2/9, St. Johns River Water Management District staff collected a sample from **Lake George** and **St. Johns River - Beecher's Point**. There were no dominant algal taxa and no cyanotoxins detected in either sample.

On 2/9 - 2/10, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected samples from **Lake Buckeye, Cypress Lake, Lake Formosa - SW Park, Lake Formosa - Pedestrian Bridge, Lake Chelton** and **Lake Copeland**. The **Lake Buckeye** sample was dominated by *Aphanizomenon flos-aquae* and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **Cypress Lake** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had no cyanotoxins detected. Results for **Lake Formosa - SW Park, Lake Formosa - Pedestrian Bridge, Lake Chelton** and **Lake Copeland** are still pending.

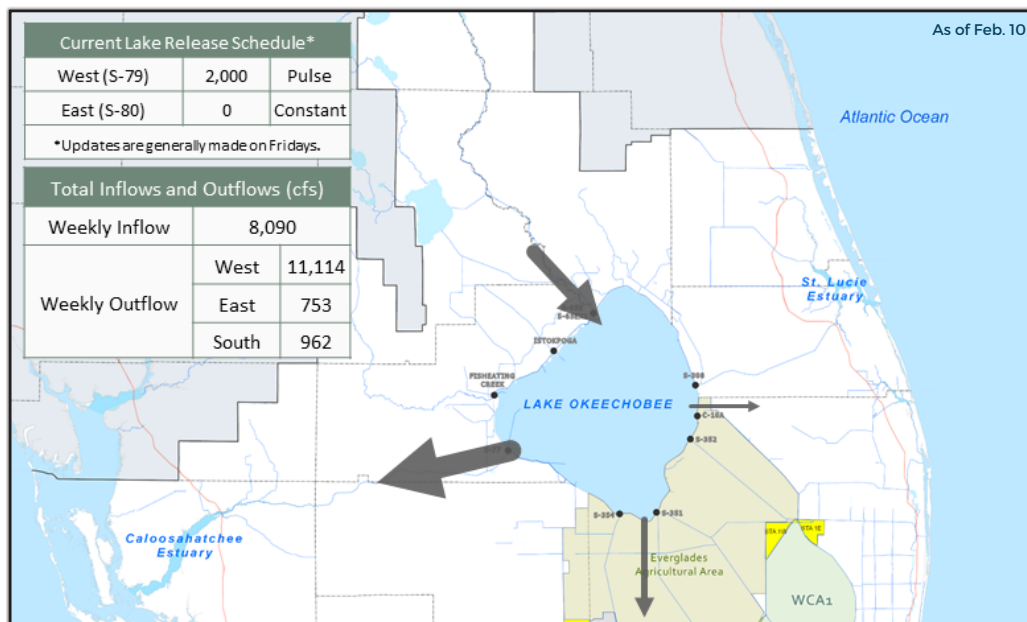
Last Week

On 2/3, DEP staff collected a sample from **Anns Bayou, Lake Speer** and **Lake Estelle**. The **Anns Bayou** sample was dominated by a green filamentous alga, *Cladophora sp.* and no cyanotoxin analyses were performed. The **Lake Speer** and **Lake Estelle** samples had no dominant algal taxon and only the **Lake Estelle** sample had cyanotoxins detected, with a trace level (0.16 ppb) of microcystins.

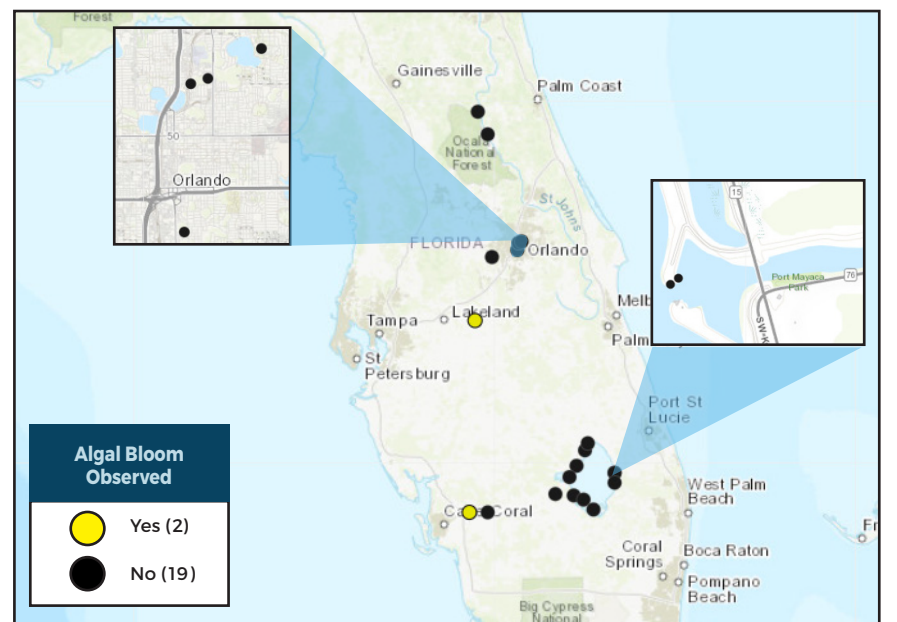
Results for completed analyses are available and posted at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

This is a high-level summary of the sampling events for the reported week. For all field visit and analytical result details, please refer to the complete algal bloom map with data table by clicking the "Field and Lab Details" Quick Link from the Algal Bloom Dashboard. Different types of blue-green algal bloom species can look different and have different impacts. However, regardless of species, many types of blue-green algae can produce toxins that can make you or your pets sick if swallowed or possibly cause skin and/or eye irritation due to contact. We advise staying out of water where algae is visibly present as specks or mats or where water is discolored pea-green, blue-green or brownish-red. Additionally, pets or livestock should not come into contact with algal bloom-impacted water or with algal bloom material or fish on the shoreline.

LAKE OKEECHOBEE OUTFLOWS



SITE VISITS FOR BLUE-GREEN ALGAE



SIGN-UP FOR UPDATES

PROTECTING TOGETHER

To receive personalized email notifications about blue-green algae and red tide, visit ProtectingFloridaTogether.gov.

REPORT PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUES

HUMAN ILLNESS

Florida Poison Control Centers can be reached 24/7 at 800-222-1222
(DOH provides grant funding to the Florida Poison Control Centers)

OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS

CONTACT DOH
(DOH county office)
FloridaHealth.gov/all-county-locations.html

REPORT ALGAL BLOOMS

SALTWATER BLOOM

- Observe stranded wildlife or a fish kill.
- Information about red tide and other saltwater algal blooms.

CONTACT FWC
800-636-0511 (fish kills)
888-404-3922 (wildlife Alert)
MyFWC.com/RedTide

FRESHWATER BLOOM

- Observe an algal bloom in a lake or freshwater river.
- Information about blue-green algal blooms.

CONTACT DEP
855-305-3903 (to report freshwater blooms)
FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom